DIALOG 30 JUNE 2002

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2002/Jun W5 (c) 2002 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2002/Jun 28 (c) 2002 Resp. DB Svcs.
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2002/Jun 29 (c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2002/Jun 28 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2002/Jun 30 (c) 2002 The Dialog Corp.
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2002/May (c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2002/Jun W4 (c) 2002 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 77:Conference Papers Index 1973-2002/May (c) 2002 Cambridge Sci Abs
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2002/May (c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co.
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2002/Jul 01 (c)2002 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2002/Jun (c) 2002 Info. Today Inc.
File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2002/Jun (c)2002 Info.Sources Inc
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2002/Jun 28 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Feb(Updated 020604) (c) 2002 JPO & JAPIO
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020627,UT=20020620 (c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2002/Jun 29 (c) 2002 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2002/Jun 28 (c) 2002 The New York Times
File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2002/Jun 29 (c) 2002 Financial Times Ltd
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Jun 29 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2002/Jun 30 (c) 2002 Business Wire.
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2002/Jun 30 (c) 2002 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2002/Jun 28 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2002/Jun 28 (c) 2002 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2002/Jun 29 (c) 2002 San Jose Mercury News
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2002/Jun 28 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28 (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

Set	Items	Description
S1	28255	(FRANK OR FRANKED OR FRANKING OR MAIL OR MAILING OR POSTAGE) (5N) (INDICIA OR INDICIUM OR STAMP OR MARK OR MARKING OR IMPRESSION OR IMPRINT)
S2	271	S1 (5N) (LABEL OR TAPE OR PEEL OR PEELING OR TRANSFER OR TRANSFERRING OR TRANSFERRED)
S3	44	S2 (5N) (PRINT OR PRINTING OR PRINTED)
S4	80	S2 (5N) (ENVELOPE OR PACKAGE OR BOX OR PARCEL OR MAIL OR ITEM OR PIECE)
S5	21	S3 AND S4
S6	0	S5 AND S7
S7	37242	(PLURAL OR PLURALITY OR MULTIPLE OR MULTI) (5N) (PRINT OR PRINTING OR PRINTED)
S8	14	S1 (5N) S7
S9	1	S5 AND S8
S10	34	S5 OR S8 OR S9
S11	28	RD S10 (unique items) [Scanned ti,kwic all]

11/9/3 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB (c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10476791 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21151873 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
Licking stamps: a PC and a printer will end trips to the post office.
Terrell, Kenneth
U.S. News & World Report, v125, n12, p67(3)
Sept 28, 1998
ISSN: 0041-5537
LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1868
LINE COUNT: 00143

ABSTRACT: E-Stamp Corp of Palo Alto, CA, has developed and is testing a system that allows people to purchase postage through the Internet and print the postage on a laser printer. The service is in the process of being tested and could revolutionize the way people send mail.

TEXT: Marla McCormick wasn't looking to make history; she just wanted a better way to mail letters. As administrative director for the Digital Access Corp., a small Woodbridge, Va., software company, McCormick and her 11 co-workers had grown weary of making weekly runs to the post office to buy stamps. But because the company spends only about $100 per month on mailing, it didn't make sense to pay an additional $40 a month to lease a postage meter.

She found her solution in PC postage, an innovative new system that lets people buy postage over the Internet and print it out from any laser printer. E-Stamp Corp., a Palo Alto, Calif., start-up, developed the service and is testing it in the Washington, D.C., area and San Francisco. McCormick signed up and became the first person ever to mail a letter bearing PC postage--a postmark that looks like the static on a television. It's the first new form of postage to be approved by the U.S. Postal Service in more than 70 years. "I'm excited, but because it's good for our company, not just the Postal Service," she says.

As PC postage rolls out next year, its convenience could revolutionize the way small offices and home businesses throughout the country send their mail. Eventually, people may find PC postage handy for everyday use. Instead of carrying bundles of letters to the post office or leasing a postal meter, people will download postage with their desktop computer at any time of the day or night: Click instead of lick and stick.

Processing costs. The Postal Service set off this change in 1995 when it proposed substituting the PC and a desktop printer for the postage meter. There are more than 34.7 million home offices and 7 million small offices in the United States, but only 28 percent of these small businesses currently use postage meters for their mail. The rest use stamps, which are more costly for the Postal Service to process.

The new indicia, as postal meter markings are called, could help the mail move more efficiently. A multicolored stamp or the ink meter markings do little more than indicate that

postage has been paid. The PC postage indicia offer a wealth of information that is specific to each letter mailed because they come in the form of a two-dimensional bar code. The familiar bar codes on frozen foods or clothing price tags tell a store what someone is buying, how much it costs, and how many more the store has in stock. A two-dimensional bar code adds horizontal lines to the vertical stripes, making it twice as smart. With one scan, the indicia tell the post office the address of the sender and where the letter is bound, the price paid, the time and date it was printed, and even the particular piece of software it was printed with. A unique code is assigned to each piece of mail. The Postal Service can read the encrypted data to catch counterfeit postage. (The new indicia were created to reduce over $100 million the Postal Service says it loses to fraud each year. Many postage meters in use are easy to tamper with or are stolen.) It will also be able to track each letter, much as Federal Express and other couriers can track packages.

The data carried by the indicia open the possibility that either the Postal Service or the PC postage company could track a user's mailing habits. Both the Postal Service and the private firms working with it vow not to disclose any PC postage information, except to the Postal Service when it is investigating fraud.

The rigorous security standards certainly have not deterred companies from pursuing the market opportunity. About a half-dozen companies asked to participate in the experiment, says Roy Gordon, program manager for the Postal Service's program. E-Stamp Corp., the service McCormick uses in her Virginia office, has already moved into the second of three phases of testing. French-owned Neopost starts its tests this month in Washington, D.C., with a service dubbed "PC Stamp." StampMaster of Westlake Village, Calif., is testing its service in Washington as well. Several other companies, including mailing-industry giant Pitney Bowes, will follow soon.

The three existing services are similar. Users install special software, and in some cases more hardware, onto their computer, then log onto the service's Internet Web site to buy postage. Most customers will use a credit card to pay for the postage and a service fee, likely to be less than 10 percent though it hasn't been set by the PC postage firms. To mail something, users call up the software program and fill out the address information. They click on the amount of postage needed and then click on "print." The computer's laser printer then delivers a fully addressed **envelope** or **mailing label** with an **indicium printed** in the upper-right-hand corner.

The difference among the services is whether they require the installation and use of a hardware "vault," which plugs into one of the computer's serial ports and stores the postage value. The Postal Service requires each company selling the PC postage to have a registered device, either installed on the user's computers or on the PC postage company's computers, that accounts for the amount of money each user has available to print postage. These electronic security devices are intended to prevent users from charging more postage to their account than they have actually bought. The earlier designs from PC postage companies called for users to purchase a vault. But other PC postage companies chose to meet the requirement by using their computers, called servers, as the security device.

StampMaster was the first service to eliminate the need for the vault by storing postage on its own computers. E-Stamp recently began testing a similar hardware-free service. Neopost is testing a system that requires the vault.

The use of a vault adds expense because all postage in an office would have to be generated

from one computer unless the office buys vaults for multiple computers. But it also offers users more privacy. PC postage users who are concerned especially about privacy should invest in a vault system. In such a system, all mailing records are stored on the user's PC, eliminating the postal PC companies' access to that information. E-Stamp estimates a software-and-vault setup will cost around $100 to install, while users can download StampMaster's Internet-only service free.

Microsoft's a player. The PC postage companies are also looking to partner with other technology companies. Microsoft and Compaq Computer Corp. have invested in E-Stamp; StampMaster expects to announce partnerships with hardware and software companies in October. So it's likely that within a few years the services will be bundled into office software or factory-installed into new computers, just as an Internet browser is now standard on most new PCs.

What's the drawback? Aside from fewer colorful stamps in the mail, there aren't many. Users cannot mail letters internationally, since other countries may not recognize the indicia. "If you use PC postage, you're still going to have to keep some stamps in the drawer," concedes Bill Shannon, director of Pitney Bowes's division for small and home offices.

The Postal Service has yet to approve Pitney Bowes's PC postage service, ClickStamp, for test marketing. No one is counting Pitney Bowes out, even though it will be late getting to market. With 1.4 million of its meters in offices and revenues totaling $4.1 billion in 1997, the Stamford, Conn., company is a tough competitor. Last month the company announced that it holds patents on 15 metering technologies that it believes are essential to the operation of PC postage services. Pitney Bowes already has started licensing negotiations with E-Stamp and StampMaster, says David Pitchenik, the company's intellectual-property attorney. Neither Pitney Bowes nor the Postal Service expects the company's patent claims to delay or deter the national rollout of PC postage. Pitchenik notes that Pitney Bowes currently licenses its mechanical and electronic meter patents to its competitors.

While it waits for approval of its ClickStamp service, Pitney Bowes continues to push its Personal Post Office. For $19.75 a month ($24.75 with a postal scale), a customer gets a small electronic postage meter that users can refill electronically with a phone call via modem to Pitney Bowes.

McCormick, the first tester to use E-Stamp, says PC postage has delivered for her. In addition to cutting down on the number of trips to the post office, it has also provided a convenient way to track postage expenses. And even though as a tester her company hasn't had to pay the transaction fees for the service, McCormick says she still would consider adding the service to her home computer when national rollouts for E-Stamp and other PC postage companies are expected to start in early 1999. "There's nothing worse than sitting down at midnight to pay the bills and realizing you forgot to buy stamps," she says.

A click instead of a lick

PC postage lets people buy "stamps" over the Internet and print that postage onto letters using their own computers. The result: no more waiting in post office lines.

1. A person in a home or small business office can access one of the PC postage companies via the Internet 24 hours a day, sign in, and pay for postage, usually with a credit card.

2. The money goes to the U.S. Postal Service, but the PC postage company does the

accounting. The company's computer grants the user permission to print postage.

3. The user then addresses and prints out an envelope on a desktop computer. The postage cost is deducted from a "vault" installed on the user's PC or from an account on the company's computer.

4. The user can then drop the letter in a mailbox. There's no need to trek to the post office for postage-meter refills or stamps.

Indicia

One scan of this two-dimensional bar code will enable the post office to retrieve significantly more information than it can from postage meters or stamps, such as where the letter came from, where it's bound, and how much postage was paid. The information will be encrypted so only the post office or the postage company can read it.

Facing Identification Mark

Tells sorting machines that the address is facing the right way for scanning

Device ID Registration number for the machine that printed the postage

$0.320 FIRST CLASS US POSTAGE TOWN STATE ZIP 061SOOOOO1OO13

Sources: United States Postal Service, StampMaster Inc.

11/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) (c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06550002 Supplier Number: 55394643 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
US Postal Service to Introduce PC Postage Plans Today.
Computergram International, n3720, pNA
August 9, 1999
ISSN: 0268-716X
Language: English
Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 328

TEXT: The US Postal Service is holding a press conference today (Monday) in Washington DC to introduce its PC Postage proposals. Postmaster General William J Henderson will preside, and E-Stamp Corp, Neopost Inc and Stamps.com are both expected to be in attendance at the event, to be held at the US Postal Service headquarters, Ben Franklin Hall. The Postal Service has been gearing up for the announcement over the last few months, holding trials in Washington and in California, and full services are expected to begin later this summer, with the initial focus on small businesses.

PC Postage products will "allow customers to **print** digital **postage** , the Information Based **Indicia**, directly onto an **envelope** or **label**" the Postal Service said in a statement. The move has been opposed by Pitney Bowes Inc, which has also participated in the trials, but at the same time filed patent infringement lawsuits against both E-Stamp and Stamps.com. It is, however, facing an antitrust investigation from the US Department of Justice.

Last week, E.Stamp filed a counterclaim against Pitney Bowes, accusing it of trying to defraud the US Patent and Trademark Office "by routinely failing to disclose to the PTO relevant information about patent applications." According to E-Stamp "because of its traditional monopoly in this field, Pitney Bowes is unprepared to deal with real competition, and is attempting to win in the courtroom what it cannot win in the marketplace."

Meanwhile, Pitney Bowes has settled with the US Postal Service over a 1997 suit over its Postage by Phone agreement. In 1978, the Postal Service authorized Pitney Bowes to offer a proprietary version of the Computerized Meter Resetting System, but terminated the original agreement in 1995 after revising its regulations. The courts upheld the revised regulations, but awarded Pitney Bowes $51.75m in damages. Pitney Bowes claims the system was one of the earliest forms of e-commerce, and after 20 years now processes over $10.2bn in US postage transactions annually.

US-PAT-NO: 3221980
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3221980 A
TITLE: System for validating mail by postal certification

---------- KWIC ---------

OCR Scanned Text - LPAR (2): United States Patent Office 39221@980 3,221,980 SYSTEM FOR VALIDATING MAIUL BY POSTAL CERTIFICATION Dave Mercur, 164 A/.Iaryal Drive, Piftsburgh, Pa. Filed Aug. 13, 1963, Ser. No. 301,708 2 Claims. (Cl. 229-71) This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a system for validating a mailing piece such as a letter, proxy or ballot, by postal certification of time of mailing and receiving and it is among the objects thereof to apply the postage direct to the letter or other contents of a mailing envelope and expose the same for cancellation through an open window in the envelope. Most business transactions are conducted by use of the mails; notably negotiations for the sale and purchase of goods and property because proof of mailing a letter creates the presumption that it was received by the addressee and the acceptance of a proposal made throu.-h the mails by a reply by mail is a legally binding contract. Another common and important use of the mails is to send out and receive voting proxies from stockholders of corporations. Proof of mailing and acceptance of proposals to establish existence of contractual relations or the authenticity of a voting proxy may be of great importance and legal significance. The present invention deals with a more or less automatic or self- certifying mailing devir-e which prima facie establishes mailing time of the original piece of mail and its return. The invention will become more apparent from a consideration of the accomapnyina drawing constituting a part hereof in which like reference characters designate like parts and in which: FIGURE I is a plan view of a piece of mail such as a letter or proxy; FIGURE 2 is a view in perspective of the mail of FIGURE I folded for insertion in an envelope; and, FIGURE 3 is a view of the mailing piece of FIGURE I folded in a different manner for returning the same in second envelope. In the drawings, the mailing piece of FIGURE I is folded to consist of three sections A, B and C by folding along the lines a and b. The section A is provided with the addressee's name, street number, city and state or other mailing designation. The body portion B is for the message and the body portion C is provided with the sender's return address and other nomenclature by way of instructions, etc. Besides the address in the area A, it is provided with a postage stamp or mailing permit desi,-nated by the numeral 10 and the area C is likewise provided with a postage stamp or mailing permit 20. There are two envelopes provided for mailing a letter or mailin- piece of FIGURE 1; an envelope 30, FIGURE 2, and an envelope 40, FIGURE 3. By folding the contents or mailing piece, as shown at the top of FIGURE 21 with the addressee's name and address exposed, as shown, and inserting it together with the envelope 40 in the envelope 30, the addressee's name and address will be exposed through the glassine window 50 and the postage stamp or perinit 10 will be exposed through the open or uncovered window 60 in the upper righthand corner of envelope 30. The sender's name and address is printed Patented Dec. 7, 1965 2 in the upper lefthand corner of the envelope 30, as showii at 70, FIGURE 2. When the envelope 30 is closed and sealed andsent through the mail, the post office will cancel out the mailing postage or mailing permit by stamping it

through the open window 60, as shown by the curved lines in the upper part of FIGURE 2. When the addressee receives the mail and opens envelope 30, he will withdraw the mailing piece of FIGURE I and open it, as shown in FIGURE 1, read its contents and if it is a 10 proxy, he will sign it. He will then return it by folding it for insertion in envelope 40 which has an open window 80 for exposing the postage or mailing permit 20 and a glassine covered window 90 through which the sender's name and address is visible. By folding the mailing 15 piece of FIGURE I in the manner shown in the upper portion of FIGURE 3 and inserting the same in enveolpe 40, it is ready for mailing when the flap is sealed and when received by the post office the postage or mailing permit will be cancelled, as shown by the wavy lines in 20 the upper part of FIGURE 3. The result of handling of the mailing piece with the envelopes as provided herein will produce a certification of the time of mailing the original piece by the sender to the addressee and the time of mailing by the addressee to 25 the original sender with the result that when it is received by the sender it has the postal stamp with the mailing date on two portions of the mailing piece; namely, the portion A and the portion C. In the case of using the two-envelope system of mail- 30 ing the same piece as proxies by mail, it would be impossible to slip in forged proxies because of the validation needed through the application of the cancellation stamp to the postage or mailing permit on two separate areas of the proxy; namely, the A and C areas with the signa- 35 ture appearing therebetween in the B area. It is of course evident that the method of validating mail by postal certification may be suited for balloting absentee or other votes if adopted for that purpose. Although one embodiment of the invention has been 40 herein illustrated and described, it will be evident to those skilled in the art that various modifications may be made in the details of construction without departing from the principles herein set forth. ' I claim: 45 1. The combination with a mailing piece having posta,@e applied thereon, of a pair of envelopes each having an open window located to expose the postage for cancellation by the postal authorities, said mailing piece having the addressee's name and address in one area and the 50 s@.nder's name and address in another atea to which areas separate postage is applied so that when inserted in one envelope with an open window for exposing the postage, the addressee's name and address will appear through a 55 window in tie envelope and by inserting the mailing piece another way in the other envelope the sender's name and address will appear through a window of that envelope and the postage will be exposed through the open window of said envelope. 60 2. The combination with a mailing piece having postage applied thereon, of a pair of envelopes each havin.an open window located to expose the postage for cancellation by the postal authorities, said mailing piece

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	5818	(frank or franked or franking or mail or mailing or postage) near5 (indicia or indicium or stamp or mark or marking or impression or imprint)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 17:29
2	BRS	L2	763	1 near5 (label or tape or peel or peeling or transfer or transferring or transferred)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 17:30
3	BRS	L3	316	2 near5 (print or printing or printed)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 17:39
4	BRS	L4	390	2 near5 (envelope or package or box or parcel or mail or item or piece)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 18:14
5	BRS	L5	202	3 and 4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 17:37
6	BRS	L6	77146	(plural or plurality or multiple or multi) near5 (print or printing or printed)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 17:40
7	BRS	L7	87	6 near5 1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 17:40

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
8	BRS	L9	8	5 and 7	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 17:43
9	BRS	L10	87	7 or 9 Scanned ti,Ab,Kwic all	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 18:08
10	BRS	L12	196087	(envelope or package or box or parcel or mail or item or piece) near5 (window or opening or glassine or film)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 18:15
11	BRS	L14	185	1 near5 (window or opening or glassine or film or hole)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 18:21
12	BRS	L15	113	14 and 12 Scanned ti,Ab,Kwic all	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 18:32
13	BRS	L17	240	("5717597" or "5801944" or "6208980").pn. or (@pd<=19710101 and (101/71 or 283/71 or 705/401 or 705/408).ccls.) Scanned ti all	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/06/30 18:40

	Document ID	Issue Date	Inventor	Current OR	Current XRef	Pages
1	JP 11249205 A	19990917	KIKUCHI, YUKIO			4
2	US 6208980 B1	20010327	Kara, Salim G.	705/408	101/71; 283/71; 380/51; 380/55; 700/235; 705/410	35
3	US 5923406 A	19990713	Brasington, Glynn M. et al.	355/40	355/27	12
4	US 5902439 A	19990511	Pike, John Alec et al.	156/252	156/267; 156/277; 156/291; 283/71; 40/630; 40/638	7
5	US 5423573 A	19950613	de Passille, Georges	283/71	283/81; 40/638	7

L10 results

	Document ID	Issue Date	Inventor	Current OR	Current XRef	Pages
1	WO 9740472 A1	19971030	GARDNER, GARY DI et al.			77
2	DE 4409386 A1	19950921	DAUMANN, RAINER DIPL ING			4
3	US 3221980 A	19651207	(see image)	229/71		3
4	US 6208980 B1	20010327	Kara, Salim G.	705/408	101/71; 283/71; 380/51; 380/55; 700/235; 705/410	35
5	US 5801944 A	19980901	Kara, Salim G.	705/401	700/231; 700/232; 700/233; 700/235; 705/408; 705/411	31

L15 results